

Hacking new NFC cards

**NTAG2x, Ultralight EV1/C, Desfire EV2,
ISO-15693, meal EMV cards**

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New cards

- Mifare Ultralight C, Ultralight EV1
 - descendant of simple Ultralight
- meal card („stravenkova karta“)
 - essentially prepaid Mastercard EMV
- NTAG2x
 - a weird variant of Ultralight/Classic
- Desfire EV2
 - more features than EV1

Ultralight C/EV1

- old Ultralight just 64 bytes, C/EV1 more
 - 7 byte UID, locking
- Ultralight C
 - 3DES authentication, OTP, locking
- Ultralight EV1
 - 32bit password auth, OTP, anti-tearing
 - ECC signature of UID
 - version data, pack, read counters

Magic Ultralight C

```
TYPE : MIFARE Ultralight C (MF0ULC) <magic>
UID : 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
UID[0] : 00, no tag-info available
BCC0 : 00, crc should be 88
BCC1 : 00, 0k
Internal : 00, not default
Lock : 00 00 - 000000000000000000
OneTimePad : 00 00 00 00 - 0000000000000000000000000000000000000000
```

--- UL-C Configuration

```
Higher Lockbits [40/0x28] : 00 00 00 00 - 000000000000000000
Counter [41/0x29] : 00 00 00 00 - 000000000000000000
Auth0 [42/0x2A] : 00 00 00 00 default
Auth1 [43/0x2B] : 00 00 00 00 read and write access restricted
deskey1 [44/0x2C] : 00 00 00 00 []
deskey1 [45/0x2D] : 00 00 00 00 []
deskey2 [46/0x2E] : 00 00 00 00 []
deskey2 [47/0x2F] : 00 00 00 00 []
```

```
3des key : 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
```

Ultralight EV1 UID signature

--- Tag Information -----

TYPE : MIFARE Ultralight EV1 48bytes (MF0UL1101)
UID : 04 0d d1 6a d0 4f 80
UID[0] : 04, NXP Semiconductors Germany
BCC0 : 50, Ok
BCC1 : 75, Ok
Internal : 48, default
Lock : 00 00 - 0000000000000000
OneTimePad : 00 00 00 00 - 00

--- Tag Counters

[0] : 00 00 00
- BD tearing Ok
[1] : 00 00 00
- BD tearing Ok
[2] : 00 00 00
- BD tearing Ok

--- Tag Signature

IC signature public key value :

04494e1a386d3d3cfe3dc10e5de68a499b1c202db5b132393e89ed19fe5be8bc61

Elliptic curve parameters : secp128r1

Tag ECC Signature : 3b be 8b a1 cc 1f 9e 2e 3e 8d 3f d6 4b e8 0b 99 f5 3b 9a 85
76 7f d5 d1 98 ac 75 94 81 d6 7f b1

ECC signature coincidence

- current brmdoor_libnfc has been designed with basically identical feature
 - I didn't know about NXP's design when I designed it for Desfire for brmdoor
 - prevents copy if you know just UID
- ECC signature over UID
 - different curves (NIST vs Ed25519)
- brmdoor uses Desfire's NDEF file, instead of special instruction (0x3C00)

NTAG1x, NTAG2x

- similar in features to Ultralight EV1
- few bytes storage (~144, depends on version)
- supports NDEF message, UID mirroring (NDEF URL with UID, e.g. <http://as.df/UID>)
- version, ECC signature (NIST-P256), OTP
- 32bit password
- everything sniffable ⇒ cloneable

Magic NTAG21x

- supports emulation of Ultralight EV1, various NTAG versions, „unbrickable“
- all features except EV1's anti-tearing
- everything except password can be sniffed from card
- password must be sniffed between reader and card
- 1-2 cm distance from Proxmark antenna required! Otherwise it will fail randomly

Ultralight EV1 clone on NTAG2x

```
pm3 --> hf mfu dump k ffffffff          #dump EV1 with key FFFFFFFF on old card
pm3 --> script run mfu_magic -t 1       #set type to Ultralight EV1 48 on Magic NTAG
pm3 --> hf mfu res f 0443D16AD04F80.bin s e r #restore dump on Magic NTAG with magic commands
pm3 --> hf mfu info                     #see the result, you can „hf mfu dump“ it as well
--- Tag Information -----
-----
      TYPE : MIFARE Ultralight EV1 48bytes (MFOUL1101)
      UID  : 04 43 D1 6A D0 4F 80
      UID[0] : 04, NXP Semiconductors Germany
      BCC0  : 1E, Ok
      BCC1  : 75, Ok
      Internal : 48, default
      Lock  : 00 00 - 00
      OneTimePad : 00 00 00 00 - 0000
--- Tag Counters
      [0] : BF 08 6B
           - 00 tearing failure

[...]
--- Tag Signature
IC signature public key name  : NXP NTAG21x (2013)
IC signature public key value : 04 49 4E 1A 38 6D 3D 3C FE 3D C1 0E 5D E6 8A 49 9B 1C 20 2D B5 B1 32 39
3E 89 ED 19 FE 5B E8 BC 61
Elliptic curve parameters   : secp128r1
      Tag ECC Signature : 88 6B 31 83 F8 3E C2 B3 9F 88 1F C5 15 F7 08 32 0F 9B 97 54 8E [...]
```

Desfire EV2

- extension of Desfire EV1
- all of EV1's features – applications & files
 - standard, backup, linear, cyclic, value, transaction MAC files
- mutual authentication DES/3DES/AES
 - key not sniffable
- EV2 proximity check, how does it work?
 - nothing in specs, I guess it's timing limit

Meal card (stravenkova karta)

- technically it's prepaid Mastercard EMV
- in Application Usage Control it allows usage in ATM
 - however backend will abort transaction
- 100% sure it would work on offline terminals
- approves any amount, not just 500 CZK
- a bit different CDOL1 (payment instruction data) from other Mastercards

Meal card payment request

```
opensc-tool -s '00 a4 04 00 0e 32 50 41 59 2e 53 59 53 2e 44 44 46 30 31 00' -s '00 a4 04 00
07 a0 00 00 00 04 10 10 00' -s '80 a8 00 00 02 83 00 00' -s '00 b2 01 14 00' -s '00 b2 01 1c
00' -s '00 b2 01 24 00' -s
'00 b2 02 24 00' -s '80 ae 50 00 42 00 00 00 00 50 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 02 03 00 00 00 00 00
02 03 14 03 14 00 cb 6d 9a 2c 22 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 1f 03 00 21 58 59 00 00 00 00
00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00'
```

Example of CDOL1 data for the EXECUTE:

| | |
|--|-------------------------------|
| 6 bytes - Amount, Authorized (9F02) | 00 00 00 00 50 00 (50.0) |
| 6 bytes - Amount, Other (9F03) | 00 00 00 00 00 00 |
| 2 bytes - Terminal Country Code (9F 1A) | 02 03 |
| 5 bytes - Terminal Verification Result (95) | 00 00 00 00 00 |
| 2 bytes - Transaction Currency Code (5F2A) | 02 03 |
| 3 bytes - Transaction Date (9A) | 14 03 14 |
| 1 byte - Transaction Type (9C) | 00 |
| 4 bytes - Unpredictable Number (9F37) | cb 6d 9a 2c |
| 1 byte - Terminal Type (9F35) | 22 |
| 2 bytes - Data Authentication Code (9F45) | 00 00 |
| 8 bytes - ICC Dynamic Number (9F4C) | 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 |
| 3 bytes - Cardholder Verification Method (CVM) results (9f 34) | 1f 03 00 |
| 3 bytes - Transaction Time (9F 21) | 21 58 59 (HH:MM:SS - in BCD?) |
| 20 bytes - TLV (Context Specific) | 00 00 ... 00 (20 zero bytes) |

ISO-15693 changeable UID

- ski pass cards usually
- „vicinity“ vs „proximity cards“
 - up to 1.5 m in specs, practically ~50 cm
 - frequency as ISO-14443 (13.56 MHz)
- extremely simple
 - just UID, few bytes in few sectors (~320)
- newer versions claim to have AES auth, password, ECC signature of UID

Thanks

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